

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Medford District Office
~~3040 Biddle Road~~
Medford, Oregon 97504

December 1995

Recreation Area Management Plan

Hyatt - Howard
Special Recreation
Management Area

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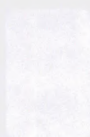
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RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

for the

HYATT-HOWARD SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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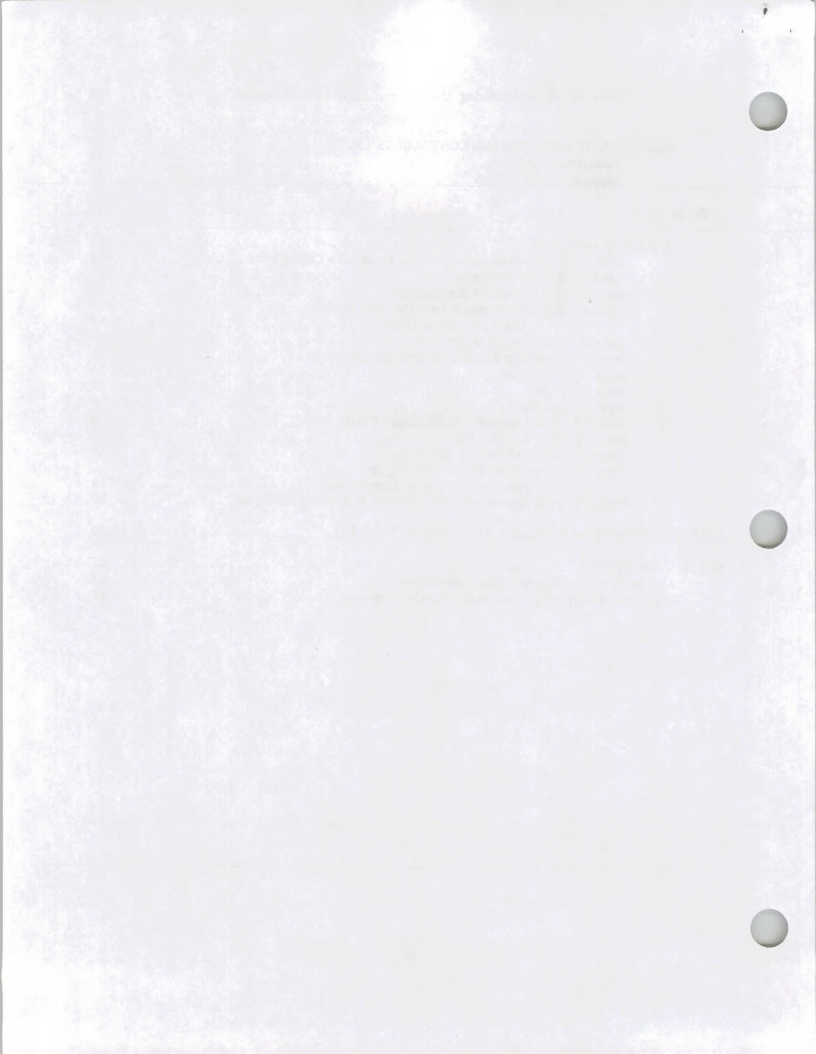
Approved by:

David E. Jones
District Manager, Medford District

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PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Background

Purpose and Scope

This recreation area management plan serves a dual purpose. First, it establishes management direction by prescribing a comprehensive set of compatible management actions which will, when implemented, provide the Hyatt-Howard Special Recreation Management Area with the overall resource protection, development, and level of public utilization intended by the planning effort participants. Second, this plan sets forth a general sequence for implementing the identified management actions.

Because this is an issue-oriented document, its scope is intentionally limited to a discussion of actions required to resolve issues and take advantage of opportunities provided by the area. Detailed site planning and facility design efforts will be undertaken for the area following approval of the specific management actions identified in this plan.

Relationship to District Planning

The Hyatt-Howard Recreation Lands are a special recreation management area covered by nine preferred land use allocations presented in the Recreation Program Objectives section of the Jackson/Klamath Management Framework Plan. This SRMA designation is also in the preferred alternative of the Medford District Resource Management Plan and EIS. The designation and management as a special recreation management area is, therefore, consistent with the District's current land use planning effort.

Setting and Multiple Resource Values

Location

The Hyatt-Howard Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) encompasses the lakes, facilities, and slopes around Hyatt Lake and Howard Prairie Reservoir on the Dead Indian plateau, approximately 18 miles east of Ashland, Oregon. Figure 1 shows the SRMA boundary.

Access

The SRMA can be accessed from the Rogue Valley through Ashland by either the Dead Indian Memorial Road or the Greensprings Highway (Hwy 66). From Klamath Falls, the area is reached by taking Highway 140 to the Dead Indian Memorial Road, the Keno Access Road, or the Greensprings Highway. Access orientation is shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Other Suppliers of Recreation Opportunities

Recreation opportunities associated with Howard Prairie Reservoir are managed for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) by Jackson County Parks Department with campgrounds, day-use and resort facilities provided by the County and a private concessionaire. BLM manages the dispersed recreation occurring on the remainder of the shoreline and surrounding public forestlands. See Figure 4 for facilities around Howard Prairie Reservoir and Hyatt Lake.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of stagnation and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions that the political situation is unstable and that there is a risk of a military coup.

The second part of the report deals with the situation in the cities. It is noted that the cities are suffering from a shortage of food and other necessities. The report also mentions that there is a high level of unemployment and that the people are living in poverty.

3. The Situation in the Rural Areas

The third part of the report deals with the situation in the rural areas. It is noted that the rural areas are also suffering from a shortage of food and other necessities. The report also mentions that there is a high level of unemployment and that the people are living in poverty.

4. The Situation in the Border Areas

The fourth part of the report deals with the situation in the border areas. It is noted that the border areas are also suffering from a shortage of food and other necessities. The report also mentions that there is a high level of unemployment and that the people are living in poverty.

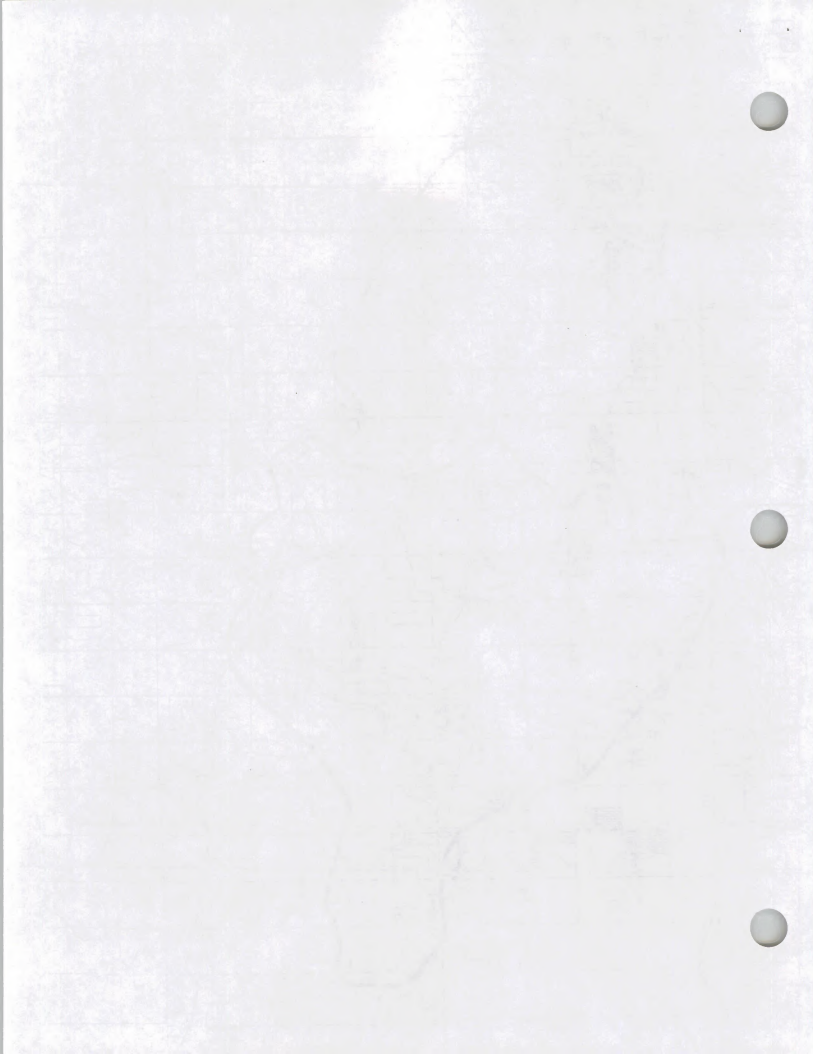
5. Conclusion

The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. It is noted that the situation in the country is very serious and that the government is facing a serious crisis. The report also mentions that the people are suffering from a shortage of food and other necessities.

6. Recommendations

The sixth part of the report is a list of recommendations. It is suggested that the government should take steps to improve the economy and that it should provide food and other necessities to the people. The report also suggests that the government should take steps to improve the political situation and that it should prevent a military coup.

Figure 1: SRMA Boundary



Figures 2 and 3. Access Orientation

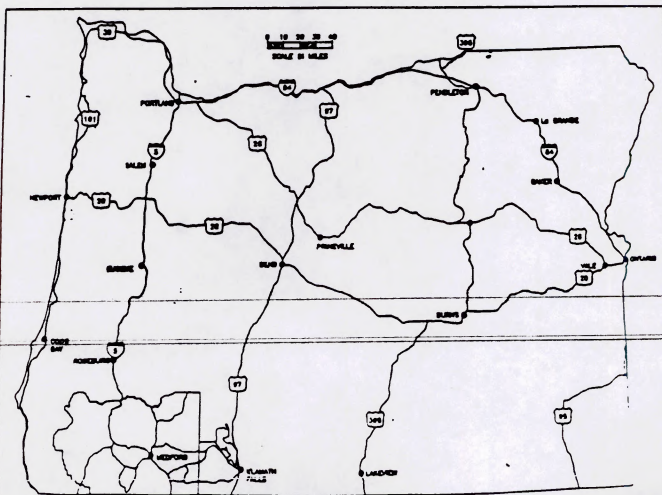
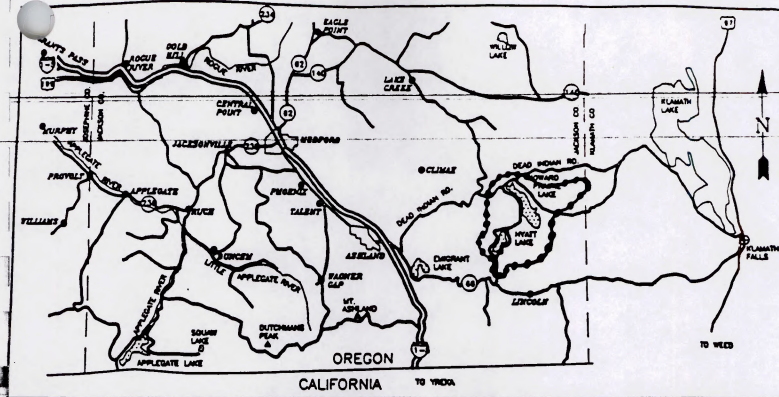
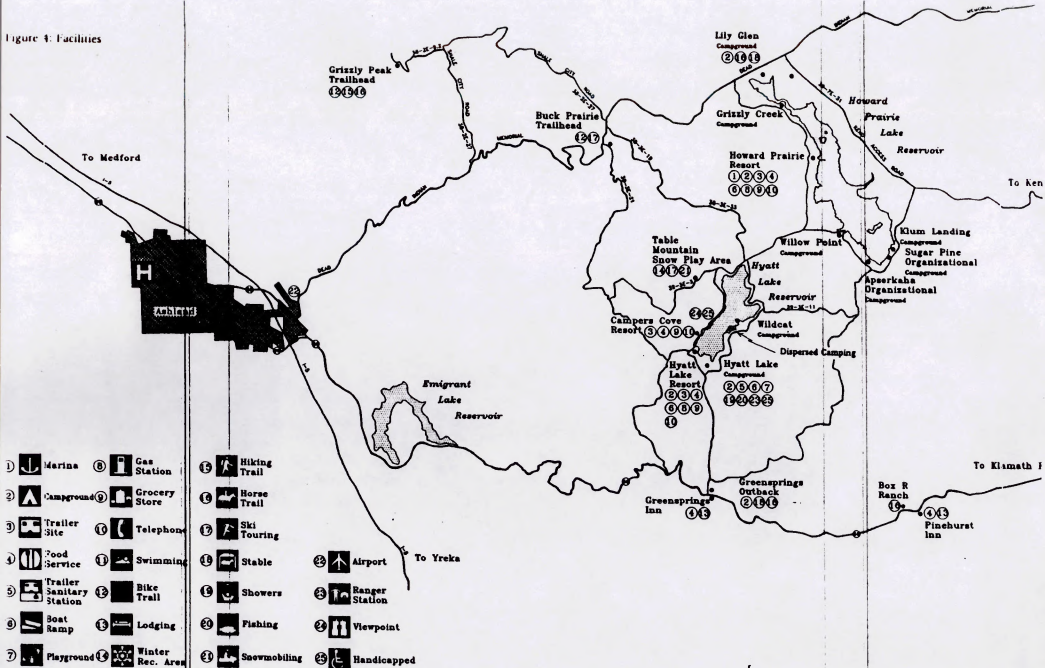
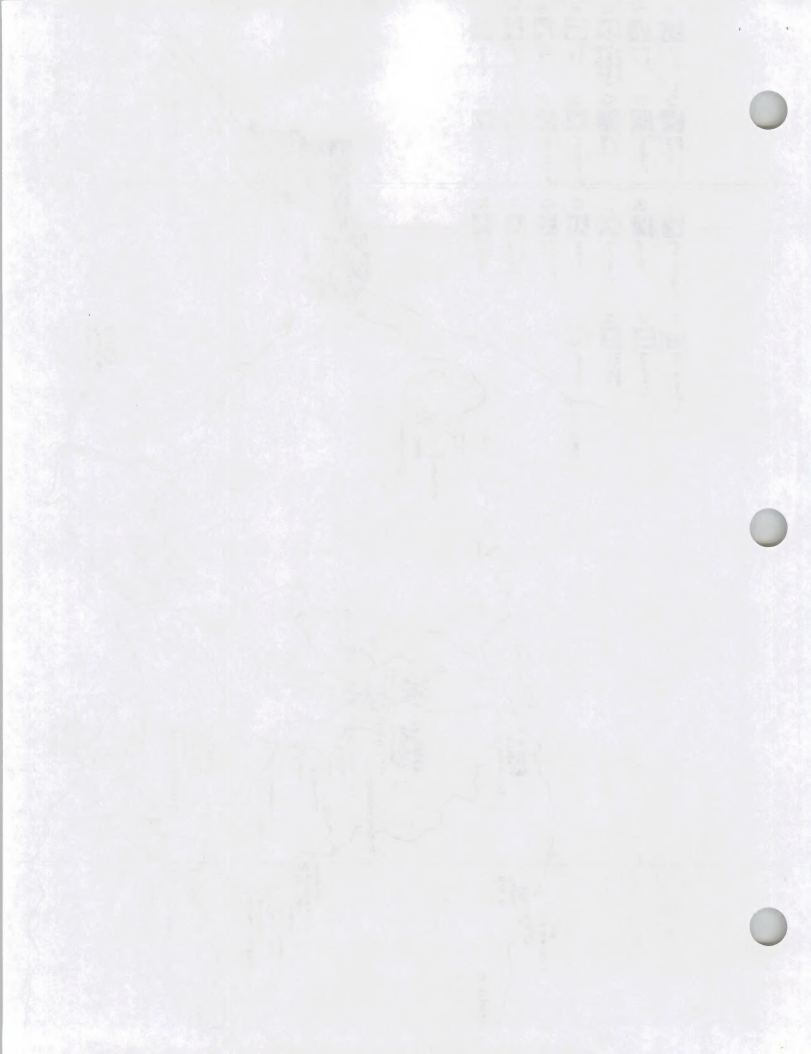




Figure 4: Facilities





Area Size and Ownership

The area within the SRMA, including all ownerships, totals approximately 42,000 acres. Figure 5 shows an acreage breakdown by ownership, within the planning area boundaries.

Figure 5: Acreage Breakdown, by Ownership, Within the Hyatt-Howard SRMA	
LANDOWNER	APPROX. ACRES
Federal Government (BLM)	23,000
Federal Government (USFS)	400
Private Timber Companies	14,600
Other Private	4,000
TOTAL	42,000

Importance of the SRMA from a Recreation Standpoint

The Hyatt-Howard SRMA lands serve users from throughout the nation and Canada but most use is regional in nature, from the Rogue Valley, the Klamath Basin, and northern California. The SRMA provides high-elevation lake and forest recreation opportunities year-round and is a major provider of winter recreation opportunities within Jackson County.

Landscape Character

Hyatt and Howard Prairie reservoirs are on the Dead Indian Plateau in valleys surrounded by moderate to steep slopes of the western Cascades. Elevations range from 4,527 feet at Howard Prairie Dam, to over 6,000 feet on surrounding peaks.

Physiography

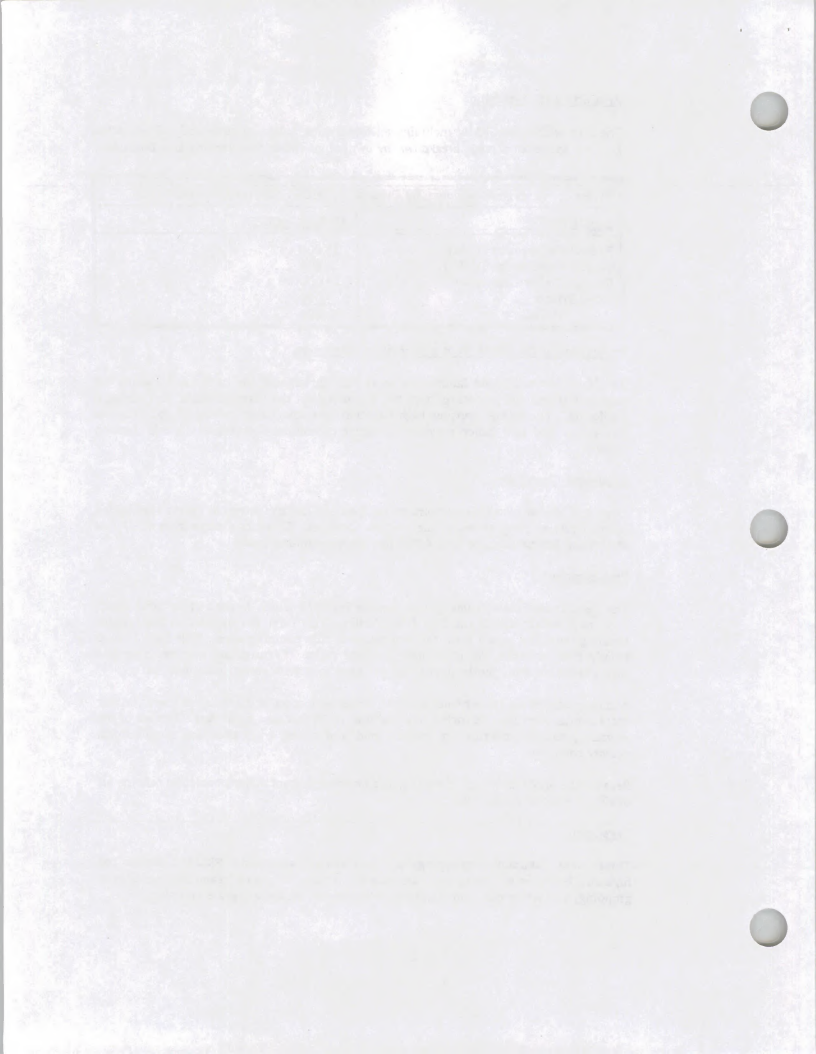
The Dead Indian Plateau lies in the Cascade Province which forms a steep north-south ridge on the east side of the Bear Creek Valley. This ridge is composed of north-south trending volcanics which form the mountains in this planning area. Soils have formed mainly from andesite and other basic igneous rocks. Textures are dominated by low shrink-swell clays on gentle slopes. Ridges have soils with stony, loam textures.

Annual precipitation ranges from 25 to 45 inches with most of it coming as snow. Winter snow depths vary from 18 inches in a bad year to 10 feet in a great year. Because of the elevation, summer months are usually mild and sunny with afternoon thunderstorm activity common.

Because the SRMA is at high elevation, and far enough from major population centers, air quality is generally excellent.

Vegetation

Three plant community groupings are represented within the SRMA: Shasta red fir/shrub/herbaceous grouping; Douglas-fir ponderosa pine/ceanothus/herbaceous grouping; and white oak - ponderosa pine/manzanita-wedgeleaf/grass grouping.



Most notable tree species include Douglas-fir, white fir, aspen, big leaf maple, sugar pine, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and white oak.

Shrub species include manzanita, ceanothus, snowbrush, and chinquapin.

Wildflowers bloom throughout the SRMA and fairly late in the season due to elevation, and numerous meadows provide grasslands for wildlife and livestock.

Plants of Special Interest

Three plant species of special interest have been found growing within the SRMA: *Mimulus pygmaeus* (Pygmy monkey flower), a federal candidate category 2 species; *Asarum wagneri* (Green flowered ginger), a Bureau sensitive species in Oregon; and *Perideridia Howellii*, a Bureau assessment species.

Animals

Fish

Both Hyatt and Howard Prairie reservoirs are stocked with game fish by both the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and local agencies. Trout, largemouth bass, and catfish can be found or have been found in both lakes.

A few streams within the SRMA contain small populations of native trout, but almost all fishing occurs in the lakes.

Mammals

Numerous species of mammals can be found within the SRMA. Among the most common are: elk, black-tailed deer, black bear, golden-mantled ground squirrel, grey squirrel, marmot, chipmunk, porcupine, coyote, and Douglas tree squirrel.

Mammals of Special Interest

Martens have been seen in the SRMA and are listed as a Bureau assessment species.

Birds

Many species of birds may be found within the SRMA, as well. Game birds include grouse, quail, wild turkeys, band-tailed pigeons, geese, and ducks. Nongame species include herons, bald eagles, golden eagles, osprey cormorants, sandhill cranes, pileated woodpeckers, red-tailed hawks, flickers, Steller's jays, Oregon juncos, hummingbirds, spotted owl, great horned owl, great gray owl, ravens, turkey vulture, and gray jays. Many other species may also be observed.

Birds of Special Interest

Of the species occurring within the SRMA, the Bald Eagle and Northern Spotted Owl are federally threatened species and the Western Bluebird, Pileated Woodpecker, and Great Gray Owl are Bureau assessment species.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It presents the findings of the research and discusses their implications for the field of study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a summary of the findings. It provides a final assessment of the study and its contributions to the field.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references. It includes all the sources of information used in the study, such as books, articles, and other documents.

6. The sixth part of the report is an appendix. It contains additional information that is not included in the main body of the report, such as raw data, detailed calculations, and other supporting materials.

7. The seventh part of the report is a glossary. It defines the key terms and concepts used in the study, ensuring that the reader has a clear understanding of the terminology.

8. The eighth part of the report is a bibliography. It lists all the sources of information used in the study, providing a comprehensive overview of the research landscape.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. It provides a visual representation of the data and results, making it easier for the reader to understand the findings.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of footnotes. It includes additional information that is not included in the main body of the report, such as detailed explanations of the methodology and the results.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of appendices. It contains additional information that is not included in the main body of the report, such as raw data, detailed calculations, and other supporting materials.

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18. The eighteenth part of the report is a list of references. It includes all the sources of information used in the study, such as books, articles, and other documents.

Cultural Resources

Historical

The meadows and prairies that existed where the reservoirs are now were used as pastures by early settlers and a few old barns still exist in the SRMA. Among these is the barn at the County's Lily Glen recreation site. This barn was built by the Lindsey family around 1908, and is used today as a horse barn for the equestrian-oriented campground.

Another site is the fire lookout tower on Table Mountain. This tower is located on private land but receives much use from the recreating public.

Prehistorical

Native American residents of southwestern Oregon used the Dead Indian Plateau extensively. Both plant and animal food sources abounded and evidence of prehistoric occupation and use exists throughout the SRMA. The Southern Oregon Historical Society in cooperation with the BLM and Southern Oregon State College have conducted archaeological studies in some locations within the SRMA.

Existing Recreation Facilities and Designations

Existing facilities around Howard Prairie Reservoir include the Lily Glen Campground, Grizzly Campground, Willow Point Campground, Apserkaha Organizational Campground, Sugar Pine Organizational Campground, Klum Landing Campground, all managed by Jackson County Park Department. The Howard Prairie Resort is run by a concessionaire for Jackson County and provides camping with or without hookups, a restaurant, boat launching and rentals, showers, limited groceries, and gasoline. An abandoned quarry now used as a swimming hole, Dick Rehfeldt Lake, is maintained by BLM off the Keno access road near the north end of Howard Prairie Reservoir. A Jackson County Scenic By-Way runs through the SRMA and a BLM backcountry by-way also runs through the SRMA.

Facilities around Hyatt Lake include Hyatt Lake and Wildcat campgrounds, which are managed by BLM. The Hyatt Lake Campground has showers and boat launching facilities, but no hookups. Wildcat Campground is more primitive, with a restroom, tables, and fire pits. A BLM Watchable Wildlife site is located on the west side of Hyatt Lake.

There are two privately operated resorts around Hyatt Lake -- Campers Cove and Hyatt Lake Resort. These provide camping with hookups, showers, restaurant facilities, boat launching facilities, and limited groceries. Hyatt Lake Resort also provides gasoline and boat rentals.

In addition to these camping facilities, BLM manages a winter play area on Table Mountain and provides cross-country skiing trailheads at the Dead Indian Memorial Road and Campers Cove Resort. Trailhead parking for snowmobiles is provided at the Hyatt Lake Campground. BLM maintains 18 miles of cross-country ski trails and 32 miles of snowmobile trails within the SRMA.

Two Congressionally designated trails pass through the SRMA. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) crosses the SRMA from Little Hyatt Reservoir to Old Baldy Mountain. Camping and shower facilities at Hyatt Lake Campground are available to PCNST users.

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The PCNST is open to hikers, horses, and pack stock, but closed to motorized and mechanized vehicles including mountain bikes.

The Applegate Trail was designated as a component of the California National Historic Trail in 1992. The Applegate Trail follows the general route of Highway 66, a state historic highway, and crosses the SRMA near the Greensprings Inn. There is no evidence of the trail within the SRMA other than trail markers erected by the Southern Oregon Historical Society.

An equestrian trail also exists on the east side of Howard Prairie Reservoir connecting Lily Glen Campground with the PCNST.

Current Resource Utilization and Management Programs

Aside from recreation use, lands within the SRMA have predominantly been used for timber production and grazing, both public and private. Because of spotted owl concerns, timber management has a lesser role than in the past, but recreational use of the area is increasing yearly.

An increasing number of private residences exist within the SRMA, including 17 BLM leases for cabin sites on Hyatt Lake.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODF&W) in cooperation with BLM, manages the fish and wildlife within the SRMA.

User Profile and Visitation Estimates

Recreation Activity Preferences

Because of the many resource values and year-round accessibility, there are numerous outdoor recreation opportunities available in this planning area. Based on administrative file documentation, field observations, and public comments received, the following list constitutes the major recreation activity preferences of SRMA visitors.

Activity	Remarks
Fishing:	From lakeshore and boats at reservoirs, some stream fishing
Wildlife Observation:	Nesting and migratory birds around lakes. Watchable wildlife site at Hyatt Lake
General Sightseeing:	Roads around both lakes listed as a potential backcountry byway
Photography:	Of special interest are wildlife, wildflowers, the lakes, and views of Mt. McLoughlin

Activity	Remarks
Collecting:	The SRMA is a popular mushroom and berry gathering location
Picnicking:	Occurs around both lakes in developed and undeveloped sites
Hiking and Walking:	The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through the SRMA and is accessible from many locations. There are also numerous forest roads and the shorelines of both lakes which receive much hiking use
Hunting:	Predominantly deer, elk, and bear, but some upland and migratory bird hunting
Camping:	Done in conjunction with other activities or as the primary activity; camping opportunities abound. Provided by Jackson County Parks, private resorts, concessionaires and BLM. Dispersed camping up to 14 days is permitted on most public lands
Equestrian Activities:	Lily Glen camp at Howard Prairie is very popular. Lily Glen Trail connects camp to PCNST. Riding on Pacific Crest Trail is a good route from lake-to-lake
ORV Use:	Snowmobiles and quads in winter, everything imaginable in spring, summer, and fall. Hunting season coincides with most ORV use
Mountain Biking	Not allowed on the PCNST. All forest roads in the SRMA are open to mountain bikes. Cross-country ski trails and snowmobile trails may be used by bikes. Roads around lakes are popular but no bike lanes exist

Activity	Remarks
Boating:	10 mph speed limit on Hyatt Lake. Waterskiing, sailing, and fishing from boats are all popular at Howard Prairie Reservoir
Winter Recreation:	Snowmobiling, skiing, snowshoeing, sledding and tubing, sleigh rides, skating, and dogsledding opportunities exist within the SRMA

Recreation is a dynamic process with new activities evolving constantly. Who predicted hang gliding, bungee jumping, or hovercraft 10 years before they appeared in our recreation sites? Existing activities are expected to remain in demand and additional activities will certainly be added to the list, creating more competition for a finite resource base. Boredom, thrill seeking, and technology all result in changes in use over time.

Seasons and Times of Use

The Hyatt-Howard Prairie SRMA is used year-round by recreationists. Most use occurs during summer with camping and fishing being primary activities. During the fall and early winter, hunting and camping associated with hunting are the primary activities. Winter use is growing faster than any other season. The SRMA is close to the Rogue Valley, the area is at high elevation, and the snow is fairly reliable.

The lack of services, especially gasoline, is a major factor limiting winter use. Should this change, winter use could equal or exceed summer use.

Length of Stay

Length of stay varies by activity and season. People camp as long as 14 days on public lands and there are year-round residents within the SRMA who recreate daily. Conversely, as little as 15 minutes is spent at the Watchable Wildlife site by some users.

Party Size

Party size is as variable as activity preference or length of stay. There have been 200 people in one group at the winter play area and 150 people at family reunion barbecues all the way down to individuals participating in every listed activity.

Place of Origin

Most use comes from Rogue Valley residents with significant use also coming from northern California and Klamath Basin residents. Although mostly regional in nature, at any given time, the visitors to the SRMA represent a blend of local, regional, statewide, national, and international populations.

1. Name of the person or organization	2. Address
3. City	4. State
5. Zip	6. Telephone
7. Fax	8. E-mail
9. Other	10. Other

I hereby certify that the information furnished above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the person or organization: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Witness: _____

Notary Public for the State of _____

My commission expires on _____

Visitation Estimates

There are no accurate use figures for the SRMA because of the size, multiple jurisdictions, and dispersed nature of many activities, but the Johnson/Klamath MFP lists the annual visitation to Hyatt and Howard Prairie Reservoirs in 1979 at 500,000 visits.

Except for extreme low water years, use figures for County and BLM facilities within the SRMA have shown a steady increase. As an example, in 1983 there were 3,500 campers at Hyatt Lake Campground and 3,000 users of the winter play area on Table Mountain. In 1993, there were 8,300 campers at the campground and 9,600 users at the winter play area.

With visitation increasing by 250% to 300% at these two locations, the 500,000 SRMA visitors of 1979 would be over 1.5 million visitors in 1993 if the same percentage increases were applied.

Regardless of the magnitude of the increase, use is increasing and is expected to increase steadily over the next 10 years.

MAJOR ISSUES

The management objective presented in Part II can only be achieved by recognizing issues and implementing specific actions to resolve them. Since issue resolution is the key to successful management, a comprehensive issues statement was developed and analyzed during the planning effort. The major issues identified below influenced the development of the management action program presented in Part III.

Issue 1 - Future Developments in the Hyatt Lake Campground

Comment

The main Hyatt Lake Campground receives more use every year, and as use patterns and preferences change, changes within the campground are necessary to meet demand and better utilize the facilities.

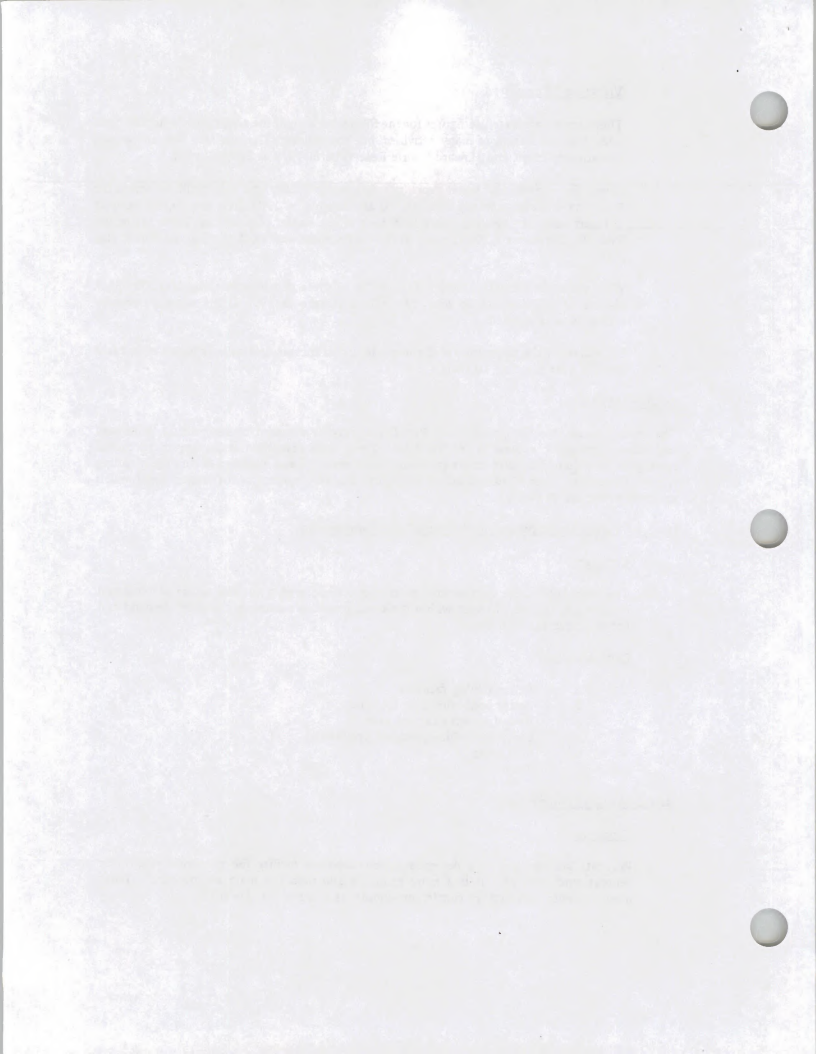
Considerations

1. Better fishing facilities
2. Better boat launching facilities
3. Redesign tent camping area
4. Campsites with equestrian provisions
5. Play areas
6. Trails

Issue 2 - Wildcat Campground

Comment

Wildcat Campground was designed as an overflow facility for use when the main campground was full. It is a more primitive site than the main campground. What improvements, redesign, or restrictions should be planned for this site?



Considerations

1. New bathroom facilities
2. Drinking water
3. Boat launching
4. Equestrian use
5. Site modifications

Issue 3 - North Overflow Campground

Comment

The north overflow campground was developed along with Wildcat Campground, but was closed in 1992 because of an archaeological project. The project is completed and the area is now open for day use only. What should be done with this site?

Considerations

1. Removal of all facilities
2. Re-establish as a campground
3. Equestrian use
4. Continue day use only
5. Possible improvements or site modifications

Issue 4 - Dispersed camping around Hyatt Lake (between the road and the shoreline)

Comment

Presently, dispersed camping (between the road and the lake) is allowed only on the east shore, south of Wildcat Campground. Some users prefer this type of camping experience over the more developed campgrounds. Should dispersed camping (outside a designated campground) be allowed around the lake, and if so, where?

Considerations

1. Enforcement
2. Fees
3. Campfires
4. Access
5. Day-use opportunities

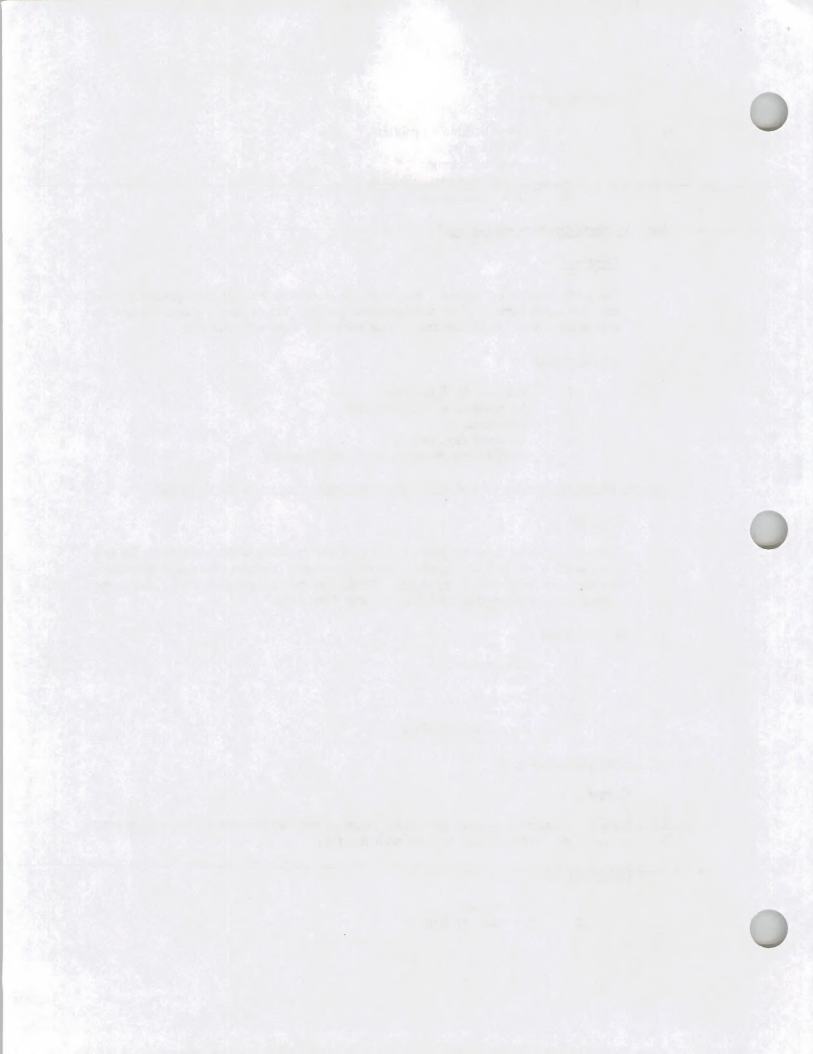
Issue 5 - Little Hyatt Reservoir

Comment

Little Hyatt Reservoir is a popular fishing, camping, and day use area 1.5 miles southwest of Hyatt Lake. What should be done with this site?

Considerations

1. Day use only
2. Eliminate the dam



3. Improve the dam
4. Improve access to the west shore
5. Restrict access to the west shore

Issue 6 - Equestrian Facilities

Comment

Lily Glen Campground is an equestrian facility at the north end of Howard Prairie Reservoir. This campground is operated by Jackson County and is the most popular and heaviest used equestrian site in the area. BLM has a corral area near the Hyatt Lake Campground administration building but no camping facilities are provided at the corrals. What facilities, if any, should be provided for equestrian use, and where?

Considerations

1. Day use vs. camping
2. Water
3. Proximity to other campsites
4. Facilities needed
5. Trails

Issue 7 - Winter Use

Comment

BLM developed and maintains cross-country ski trails, snowmobile trails, and a winter snow play area within the SRMA. What if anything, should be done to provide for winter recreational use of this area?

Considerations

1. Road closures
2. Ice skating opportunities
3. Additional trails
4. Shelters/group facilities
5. Snowplowing
6. Winter play area

Issue 8 - Trails

Comment

The PCNST passes through this SRMA from Little Hyatt Reservoir around the south and east side of Hyatt Lake then up past the southeast side of Howard Prairie Reservoir to Old Baldy in the northeast corner of the SRMA. The trail corridor is a separate SRMA and, as such, its management will be discussed in a separate plan. What additional trails, if any, should be developed within the SRMA?

Considerations

1. Equestrian
2. Mountain bikes
3. ORVs
4. Hiking

Issue 9 - Grazing

Comment

The SRMA is within parts of four BLM grazing allotments. What should be done to make grazing and recreation as compatible as possible?

Considerations

1. Fencing
2. Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs)

Issue 10 - Visual Resource Management (VRM)

Comment

The land visible from the shorelines of both Hyatt Lake and Howard Prairie Reservoir are managed so that changes in the characteristic landscape repeat natural shapes, forms, colors, textures, and do not attract the attention of the casual observer (VRM Class II). What should be done to ensure and/or improve the visual quality of the SRMA?

Considerations

1. Powerline maintenance
2. Timber sales
3. Fall color
4. Scenic easements
5. Summer home lease restrictions
6. ORV restrictions

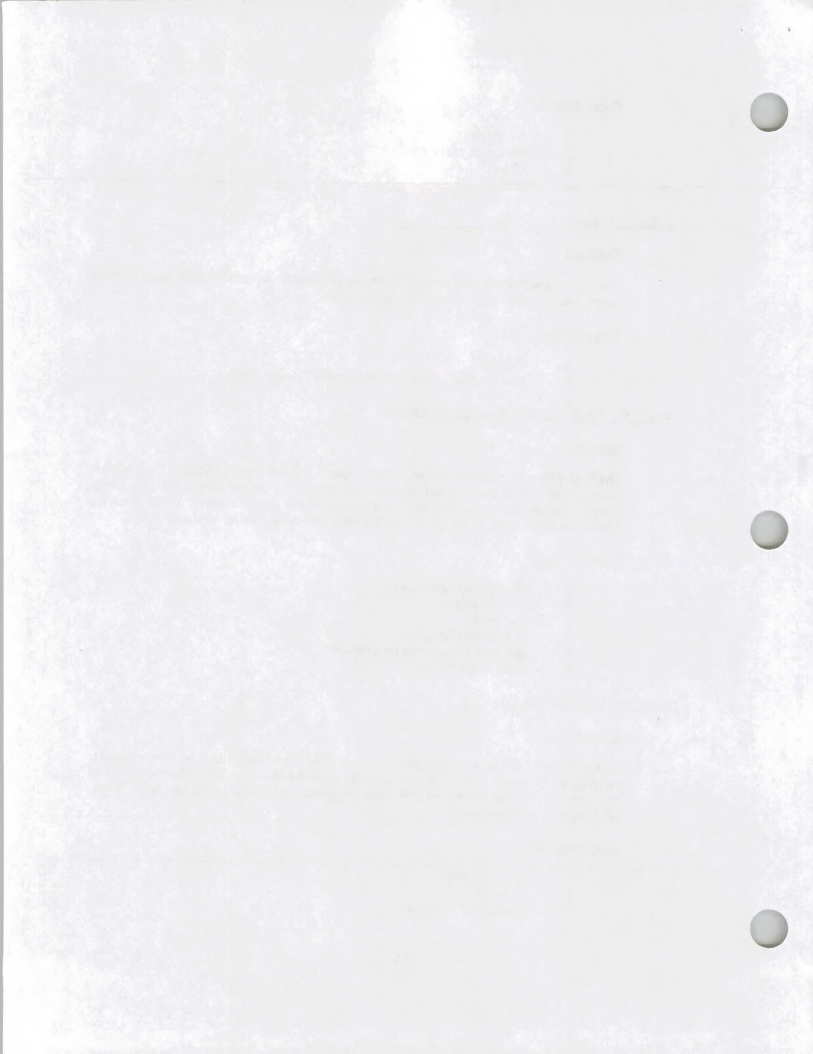
Issue 11 - Dick Rehfeldt Lake

Comment

Dick Rehfeldt Lake is a quarry site that has filled with water and is a very popular swimming and picnic area. The site is named after the late Dick Rehfeldt, the BLM area manager who first developed the site. How should this site be managed and what, if any, facilities should be provided?

Considerations

1. Day use only
2. Camping
3. Additional facilities



Issue 12 - Off-Road Vehicle Use (ORV)

Comment

ORVs are prohibited from using the PCNST and portions of the cross-country ski trails and snowplay area. ~~Motorized vehicles are also limited to existing roads within designated~~ groupounds. What additional restrictions, if any, should be placed on ORVs within the SRMA?

Considerations

1. Between the access roads and the lakes
2. Winter road closures
3. Additional restrictions

Issue 13 - Cooperation Between Managing Agencies and Private Corporations

Comment

While BLM is the primary federal land managing agency within the SRMA, several other federal, state, and local government agencies, and private corporations have vested interests within the planning area. BLM cannot effectively manage the SRMA without the cooperation of all involved. Toward this end, avenues for formal communication need to be maintained or improved.

Considerations

1. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
2. Jackson County
3. Talent Irrigation District (TID)
4. Pacific Power and Light (PP&L)
5. Divide Resources and Boise Cascade Lumber Companies
6. Resorts
7. Private landowners

Issue 14 - Area Monitoring, Use Supervision, and Administration

Comment

Considering the area's relatively large size and high use, on-site monitoring, use supervision, and administration are management responsibilities which cannot be avoided. Visitor safety and resource protection are considerations requiring constant attention. What will be needed to monitor, supervise, and administer this SRMA?

Considerations

1. Visitor safety
2. Resource protection
3. Regulation enforcement
4. Facility operation and maintenance
5. Vandalism and other forms of problem behavior

Page 2

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves a thorough review of the situation and the identification of the key issues. Once the problem has been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action.

2. The second step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the goals and objectives of the project, and determining the resources and personnel required to achieve them.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. It is important to maintain communication throughout the process and to be prepared to make adjustments as needed.

4. The fourth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results with the planned results and determining the effectiveness of the plan.

5. The fifth step is to report the results. This involves preparing a report that summarizes the findings of the project and the recommendations for future action.

6. The sixth step is to follow up on the results. This involves monitoring the progress of the project and ensuring that the recommendations are implemented. It is important to maintain communication throughout the process and to be prepared to make adjustments as needed.

7. The seventh step is to conclude the project. This involves finalizing the report and ensuring that all necessary documentation is in place.

8. The eighth step is to archive the project. This involves storing the project files and documentation in a secure location for future reference.

9. The ninth step is to review the project. This involves evaluating the project and determining the lessons learned.

10. The tenth step is to share the results. This involves presenting the findings of the project to the relevant stakeholders.

11. The eleventh step is to implement the recommendations. This involves putting the recommendations into action and monitoring progress.

12. The twelfth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results with the planned results and determining the effectiveness of the plan.

13. The thirteenth step is to report the results. This involves preparing a report that summarizes the findings of the project and the recommendations for future action.

14. The fourteenth step is to follow up on the results. This involves monitoring the progress of the project and ensuring that the recommendations are implemented. It is important to maintain communication throughout the process and to be prepared to make adjustments as needed.

15. The fifteenth step is to conclude the project. This involves finalizing the report and ensuring that all necessary documentation is in place.

16. The sixteenth step is to archive the project. This involves storing the project files and documentation in a secure location for future reference.

17. The seventeenth step is to review the project. This involves evaluating the project and determining the lessons learned.

18. The eighteenth step is to share the results. This involves presenting the findings of the project to the relevant stakeholders.

19. The nineteenth step is to implement the recommendations. This involves putting the recommendations into action and monitoring progress.

20. The twentieth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results with the planned results and determining the effectiveness of the plan.

PART II

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND CONSTRAINTS

The Hyatt-Howard Special Recreation Management Area was recognized as an area where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activities on a sustained basis in both the Jackson/Klamath Management Framework Plan and the Draft Resource Management Plan for the Medford District.

To conform with Bureau policy as it relates to planning for special recreation management areas, management objectives should be stated in terms of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Therefore, in keeping with the intent of BLM recreation program planning policy, the following management objective has guided the planning effort.

Management Objective

The Hyatt-Howard SRMA shall be managed to provide recreation opportunities ranging from "semi-primitive motorized" (SPM) to "roaded natural" (RN) in a manner that will:

1. Promote public use and enjoyment of the public lands;
2. Protect natural resource values on the public lands;
3. Minimize conflicts among users;
4. Protect the health and safety of recreationists who use the public lands.

Management Constraints

Constraining factors which, because of law, policy, regulation, or circumstance, influenced the development of the management program presented in Part III include:

1. The spotted owl recovery plan;
2. The Endangered Species Act;
3. BOR controls the concessions and surface rights on Hyatt Reservoir;
4. T.I.D. controls the water releases from both Hyatt and Howard Prairie reservoirs;
5. Jackson County controls the concessions at Howard Prairie Reservoir and operates all campgrounds and day-use areas around the shoreline; and
6. Cooperative agreements exist between BLM and private timber companies for winter trails.

PART III

The Management Plan

The management plan is a composite of 42 separate actions which need implementation to resolve issues and accomplish the management objective. The 14 major issues previously identified and discussed in Part I are listed below along with management actions planned to resolve them. Alternatives for the actions discussed in this part are presented in Appendix A.

Issue 1 - Future Developments in the Hyatt Lake Campground

Action 1.1. Redesign and reconstruct existing day use area to allow restricted vehicle access for camping.

The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it covers a wide range of topics, including the state of the Union, the progress of the government, and the President's plans for the future. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

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Discussion The existing tent camping and day use areas are non-motorized, limited access areas receiving little use. This action will provide approximately 15 to 20 additional drive-in campsites to better meet demand and better utilize the campground. The existing tent camping area will be redesignated for day use. Under this plan a camp host site would also be constructed.

Action 1.2. Expand and improve the fishing pier/boat docks.

Discussion The floating boat dock sections were moved from the boat ramps to a place along the shoreline and used as a fishing pier. This pier receives heavy use. A newer structure, taking into account increased use, varying water levels, and access, is needed. Additional boat docking facilities are also needed at both launch ramps.

Action 1.3. Construct a children's playground on site.

Discussion There are no playground facilities at the campground and younger users have expressed a desire for such a structure.

Action 1.4. Construct a play field on site.

Discussion Recreation areas with play fields or ball fields are in great demand for softball tournaments, company picnics, reunions, etc. By construction a grass playing field approximately 300 feet square, additional opportunities will be provided which are not lake dependent. A need will be met, and the campground better utilized. A safer play area will be provided as an alternative to the campground roads and parking areas which are now used as play areas.

Action 1.5. Develop a hiking/bike trail from the campground to Table Mountain.

Discussion There is a demand for trails originating from the campground, besides the PCNST. Table Mountain provides a spectacular view of the area and is a year-round recreation destination. The trail would be approximately three miles long.

Action 1.6. Construct an amphitheater for campfire type programs and presentations.

Discussion There is no facility within the campground where programs can easily be presented. A small amphitheater with approximately 50 seats would meet this need.

Action 1.7. Construct one to three tent cabins with screened porches, in what is now the walk-in tenting area.

Discussion These cabins would be available by reservation or if vacant, they could be rented at the site.

Action 1.8. Purchase a 14' boat, a 25 hp motor and a trailer for use on Hyatt Lake.

Discussion A motorboat is needed to move and maintain the fishing piers, to assist with free fishing day, to patrol the shoreline, and to assist in search and

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rescue. It is also possible there will be a floating restroom on the lake in the near future. A motorboat will be necessary to maintain it.

Issue 2 - Wildcat Campground

Action 2.1. Drill a well to provide water for the campground

Discussion There is no drinking water provided at the site now. With increasing use and the development of additional campsites (see Action 2.2.), the provision of water is necessary. This action encompasses drilling, casing, pump, etc. to provide potable water.

Action 2.2. Develop 2 to 3 additional campsites with horse facilities.

Discussion There is ample room to develop these sites within the campground and none is provided now. This would increase the camping capacity and satisfy an unmet need for equestrian facilities.

Action 2.3. Install new restroom facilities in the campground.

Discussion The existing restroom is small and difficult to maintain. The restroom is also a unisex facility so one seat serves all. Separate restrooms would be more efficient, the newer designs are easier to maintain and better for the environment.

Action 2.4. Pave the access road and main campground road.

Discussion The existing road is dirt with some gravel. It is dusty or muddy throughout the season. Access, maintenance, and the user's experience would be improved by this action. A paved road can also be plowed in winter, if desired.

Action 2.5. Explore the possibility of developing a trail from the campground to the PCNST.

Discussion The PCNST is a popular equestrian trail and with the addition of horse camp facilities, a trail might be needed to direct users to the PCNST. After the camp units are built use will be analyzed to determine if a trail is needed.

Issue 3 - North Overflow Campground

Action 3.1. Remove all facilities and equipment from the site and designate day use only.

Discussion The site was closed, and the tables and firepits were removed for the archaeological project in 1992. The restroom is closed but in place, and trash can holders are throughout the site. With additional drive-in tent-camping sites in the main campground, and the dispersed camping which will be allowed (see Issue 4.), this site is not needed as a campground. It will be designated day use only.

Issue 4 - Dispersed Camping from the Road to the Shoreline Around Hyatt Lake

Action 4.1. Allow dispersed camping only in the area indicated on Figure 4 (south and west of Wildcat Campground).

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Discussion The areas where dispersed camping can occur are limited by several factors. Among them are the ability of BLM personnel to patrol campsites to enforce regulations and maintain each site. Another factor is resource protection. By limiting the area where camping can occur, vehicle traffic can better be controlled, reducing impacts to vegetation, soils, and wildlife. This action also guarantees that day-use opportunities will exist around the remaining areas of the lake. These sites would be subject to closure by the Oregon Department of Forestry during periods of high fire danger, and BLM would enforce this closure.

Issue 5 - Little Hyatt Reservoir

Action 5.1. Repair or replace the dam.

Discussion The dam on Little Hyatt Reservoir is cracked and leaking. The desire is to maintain the area as a reservoir, so the dam needs to be repaired or replaced, whichever is better from an engineering and budget perspective.

Action 5.2. Continue to allow dispersed camping around the lake.

Discussion Access to the west shore requires fording Keene Creek just upstream from the reservoir. This stream crossing is on private land, so as long as the landowner allows access, BLM will allow day use and camping on the west shore. Camping is also allowed on the east shore, but space is limited. Access to the west shore is also possible by foot from the PCNST just south of the dam.

Action 5.3. Install a restroom at the site.

Discussion There are no restroom facilities at the site and a vault toilet would help keep the area clean.

Issue 6 - Equestrian Facilities Around the Lakes

Action 6.1. Develop a trail to connect Lily Glen Campground at Howard Prairie Reservoir with the Pacific Crest Trail.

Discussion Portions of this trail exist primarily because of horse use, however, the trail divides many times and the route is unclear. The trail needs to be defined and maintained. The entire PCNST is open to horses.

See Action 1.2., and Action 2.2. for additional facility developments.

Issue 7 - Winter Use

Action 7.1. Maintain and improve trail opportunities for winter use throughout the SRMA.

Discussion As desires and equipment change, users are constantly seeking new trail opportunities. BLM will maintain, improve, and develop winter trails on a continuing basis.

Action 7.2. Install gates on nine roads, to be locked when snow levels are sufficient for cross-country skiing or snowmobiling.

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Discussion When snow levels are sufficient for winter use but not too deep to prohibit some 4x4 vehicles, severe rutting of trail systems can occur. This ruins trail grooming efforts and also makes trails unsafe because of the ruts. Signs have been used but are ineffective with some less cooperative users. Formal, limited closures would be published once the gates are installed.

Action 7.3. Improve ice-skating opportunities within the SRMA.

Discussion Design the main campground play field to allow flooding. During winter months, the field could be flooded using a nearby fire hydrant to create an ice rink. Unlike the lake, there would be no danger of falling through the ice, and conditions would be more controllable. The play field/rink could be plowed by BLM with a small tractor and blade.

Action 7.4. Design and construct a group picnic shelter suitable for winter use within the Hyatt Lake Campground.

Discussion With the tent camping area redesign in Action 1.1. will be the construction of a new group picnic shelter to replace an existing group facility. This new shelter will provide easy access for all.

Action 7.5. Evaluate additional snow shelter needs and construct as necessary on a continuing basis.

Discussion As uses change or additional trails or sites are developed, shelter possibilities will be considered.

Action 7.6. Remodel the tubing hill to provide a safer experience and to accommodate increasing use.

Discussion A plan has been approved to remodel the existing site. This plan will be implemented as funding allows.

Action 7.7. Provide for snowplowing to the winter play area, the watchable wildlife site, the Hyatt Lake administration site, and if possible, the East Hyatt Road from Highway 66 to the Hyatt Lake Campground.

Discussion Roads to the winter play area and the administration site are plowed yearly. The watchable wildlife site will be paved and has a restroom so it will make a good location for a winter trailhead. The road from Highway 66 to Hyatt Lake has not been plowed by BLM on a regular basis. As demand for winter use of the SRMA increases, reliable snowplowing of this primary access road will be necessary.

Issue 8 - Trails

Action 8.1. See Actions 1.6., 6.1., and 7.1.

Discussion Develop the trails described in these actions, and consider multiple uses for all trail systems.

Action 8.2. Encourage mountain bike use where appropriate and expand opportunities where possible.

Discussion There is a shortage of marked mountain bike trails within the SRMA, and the PCNST is closed to mountain bike use. The cross-country ski and snowmobile trail systems will be signed and brochures developed to provide a mountain bike trail system within the SRMA.

Issue 9 - Grazing

Action 9.1. Fence the watchable wildlife site to exclude cattle.

Discussion For aesthetic reasons and to prevent damage to landscape plantings, the site should be fenced with a fence appropriate for the site.

Issue 10 - Visual Resource Management (VRM)

Action 10.1. Use VRM Class II guidelines for all BLM actions within the SRMA including possible timber sales.

Discussion The existing MFP and the preferred RMP allocate these lands to VRM Class II management. The Class II allocation was made to protect the recreation values within the SRMA and therefore is a restriction on timber sale methods and impacts.

Action 10.2. Discuss powerline maintenance with Pacific Power to lessen visual impacts.

Discussion Pacific Power has been very cooperative in efforts to minimize visual impacts from hazard tree removal where the powerline crosses the East Hyatt Road. Trees were topped rather than removed, leaving a more scenic corridor.

Action 10.3. Plant hardwood trees and shrubs that produce fall colors.

Discussion Driving for pleasure is the number one recreational activity of Americans, and areas with bright fall foliage are extremely popular. By planting maples, oaks, aspen, etc., along the main roads and recreation sites, fall color will be added to the views.

Issue 11 - Dick Rehfeldt Lake

Action 11.1. Continue to allow dispersed camping at the site, but provide no facilities.

Discussions A few dispersed sites have evolved through use, without posing any problems. This use will be permitted, however, there are no plans to improve the sites or provide any facilities.

Issue 12 - Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Use

Action 12.1. Monitor ORV use within the SRMA and restrict or control as necessary. See Action 7.2.

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Issue 13 - Cooperation Between Managing Agencies and Private Corporations

Action 13.1. Manage BLM lands adjacent to Howard Prairie Reservoir to complement the recreational objectives of Jackson County Park.

Discussion The recreational facilities around Howard Prairie Reservoir are controlled by Jackson County and managed by Jackson County Parks or concessionaires. BLM manages lands in the immediate viewshed of the reservoir and these recreation sites, and will manage them so as to minimize the visual impacts of any management actions. BLM will coordinate activities and cooperate with Jackson County Parks to ensure a quality recreational experience throughout the SRMA.

Action 13.2. Develop better communication with the Talent Irrigation District (TID).

Discussion TID controls the releases from Hyatt Lake and Howard Prairie Reservoir and water levels dictate operations. Not all release dates and subsequent water levels are known in advance but, when possible, the information would be useful for resort operators, Jackson County, and BLM. Also, winter access by TID for dam maintenance needs to be coordinated to avoid damage to winter trails.

Action 13.3. Contact Divide Resources and Boise Cascade Lumber Companies to discuss winter trail systems which cross or could cross their lands.

Discussion BLM and Weyerhaeuser Co. had a cooperative agreement allowing BLM to construct and maintain winter trails across Weyerhaeuser lands within the SRMA. This consisted mostly of signing and limbing a few trees. Divide Resources Lumber Co. recently purchased the Weyerhaeuser lands within the SRMA and it is hoped the same type of agreement can be reached.

Action 13.4. Contact the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) regarding surface management of Hyatt Lake.

Discussion The BOR controls the surface activities on both Hyatt Lake and Howard Prairie reservoirs as well as the Hyatt Lake Resort concession. Discussions have been ongoing concerning transferring surface management of Hyatt Lake to BLM. This matter needs to be resolved.

Action 13.5. Maintain a level of cooperation that exists between BLM and Hyatt Lake Resort and Camper's Cove Resort.

Discussion The good relationship existing between resort operators and BLM benefits all who provide or use the recreational facilities within the SRMA.

Action 13.6. Consider the private land owners within the SRMA and solicit their input on BLM actions.

Discussion With more private residences being built within the SRMA each year, the need to consider impacts to private landowners is becoming more important.

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12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

Issue 14 - Area Monitoring, Use Supervision, and Administration

Action 14.1. Increase monitoring and supervision duties of seasonal BLM personnel to include dispersed camping area (see Action 4.1.).

Discussion With this newly designed area comes the added workload of patrolling and maintenance. This will be particularly important during fire closures.

Action 14.2 Hire an additional FTE Recreational Technician in FY97.

Discussion With the planned developments, additional use supervision needed, and increased maintenance required by the actions in this plan, an additional, full-time Recreational Technician position (GS-5/7) will be needed beginning in FY97. With use increasing and major investments being made in the recreation program, BLM has an obligation to provide quality facilities that are well maintained. Quality, timely maintenance saves money in the long run through fewer replacement costs and two full-time Recreational Technicians are needed for the maintenance and use supervision of this SRMA.

PART IV - IMPLEMENTING PHASING AND COST ESTIMATES

Figure 6 (following pages) shows action phasing and cost estimates for the planned management program through the end of FY2004. All 42 actions are scheduled for implementation at some time during the 10-year period. While additional planning, survey and design, and/or construction will be necessary to fully implement many of the actions, others can be implemented with relatively little or no prerequisite work. Cost estimates are not shown for some actions as funding is not necessary for either their initiation or continued implementation. A summary of the total estimated funding needs shown in Figure 6, by fiscal year, follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Estimated Funding Needs</u>
1995	\$541,500
1996	47,000
1997	48,000
1998	108,000
1999	43,000
2000	113,000
2001	38,000
2002	38,000
2003	38,000
2004	38,000

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

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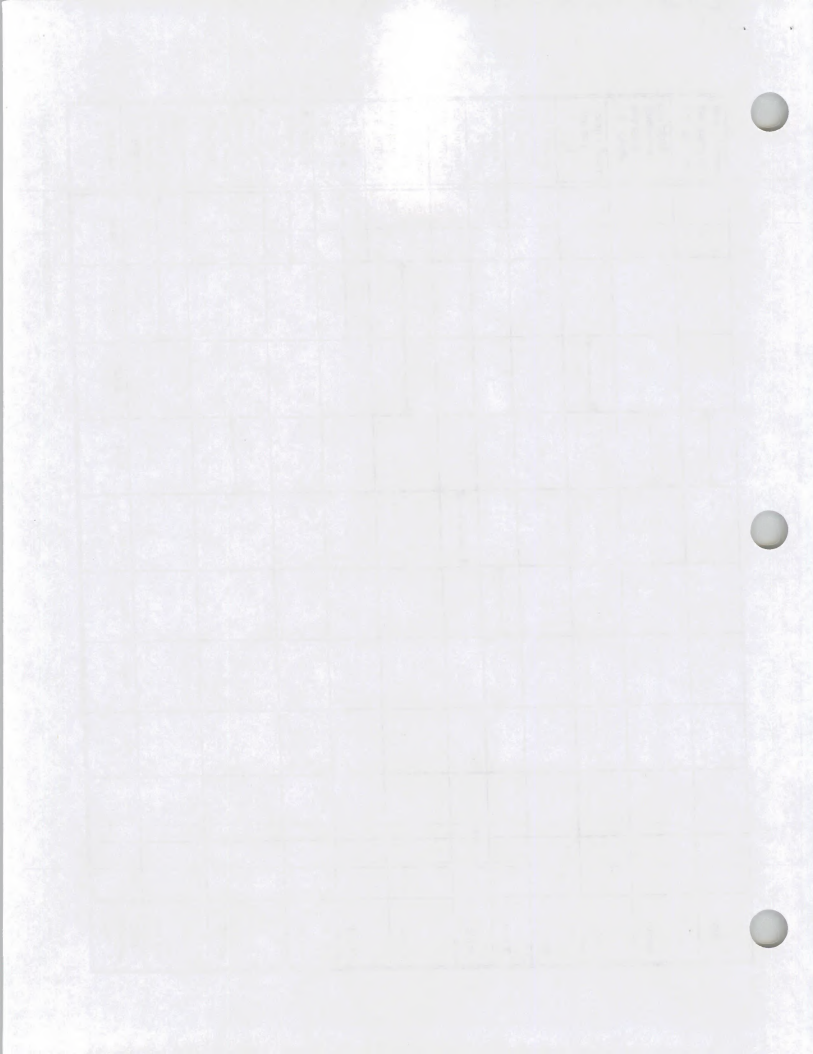
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Figure 6: Action Phasing and Cost Estimates

ACTION	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	Total Estimated Costs
1.1. Redesign day use area into drive-in area.	●	●									\$285,000
1.2. Additional fishing piers and boat docks				●	●						20,000
1.3. Construct a playground	●	●									10,000
1.4. Construct a ball field	●	●									40,000
1.5. Build a trail from campground to Table Mtn.		●	●								5,000
1.6. Build an amphitheater					●	●					5,000
1.7. Build tent cabins						●	●				15,000
1.8. Buy boat, motor, and trailer		●	●								5,000
2.1. Drill a well and install a pump			●	●							5,000
2.2. Design and build equestrian campsites				●	●						15,000
2.3. Purchase and install 2 new restrooms				●	●						20,000



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ACTION	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	Total Estimated Costs
13.4. Communicate with BOR regarding management of Hyatt Lake surface											
13.5. Continue the good working relationship between BLM and resort operators											
13.6. Involve private landowners within the SRMA in actions which might affect them											
14.1. Increase patrols around Hyatt Lake for use supervision											
14.2. Employ an additional full-time Recreation Technician to help with increased workload.			25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	200,000
FY TOTALS	541,500	47,000	48,000	108,000	43,000	113,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	1,052,500

PART V - APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Management Plan Alternatives

The management program presented in Part III resulted from an assessment of various action-oriented management alternatives which possibly could be implemented to resolve identified issues. Alternatives considered but not included as part of the management program are listed below by issue and action. For some actions, there are no workable alternatives which could be implemented and meet the test of issue resolution within the framework of the stated management objective.

Issue 1 - Future Developments in the Hyatt Lake Campground

Action 1.1.

Alternative A. Continue the existing configuration and allow walk-in camping only.

Action 2.2.

Alternative A. Do nothing additional for equestrian campers. Let them board their horses in the administration building corrals and camp in the regular campsites.

Action 1.3.

Alternative A. Do not purchase additional fishing piers or boat docks.

Action 1.4.

Alternative A. Do not construct a playground on site.

Action 1.5.

Alternative A. Do not build a ball field. Continue to have children in the campground roads.

Action 1.6.

Alternative A. Do not build a trail to Table Mountain.

Action 1.7.

Alternative A. Do not construct an amphitheater.

Action 1.8.

Alternative A. Do not construct 3 tent cabins.

Alternative B. Construct one or two tent cabins.

Action 1.9.

Alternative A. Do not buy a boat, motor, and trailer.

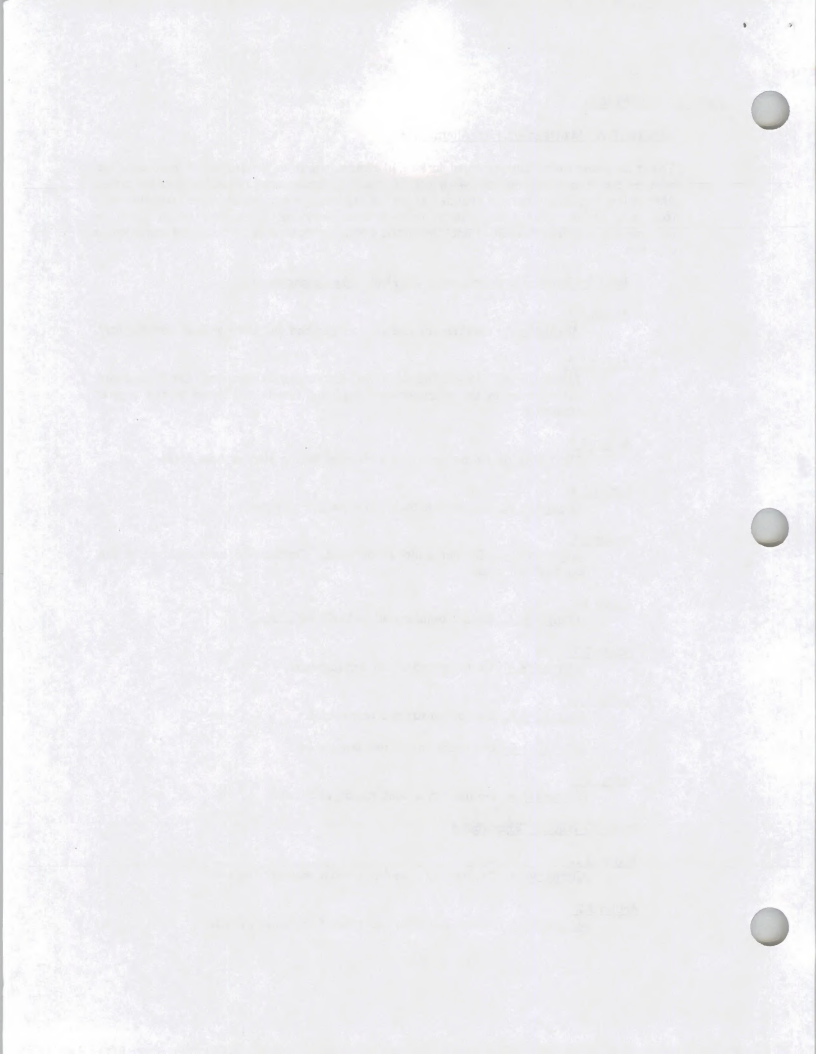
Issue 2 - Wildcat Campground

Action 2.1.

Alternative A. Do not drill a well to provide water at the site.

Action 2.2.

Alternative A. Do not construct equestrian facilities at the site.



Action 2.3.

Alternative A. Do not install new restrooms, but continue to use the existing restroom and vault.

Action 2.4.

Alternative A. Do not pave the access road.

Issue 3 - North Overflow Campground

Action 3.1.

Alternative A. Reinstall tables, firepits, garbage cans, and open restroom and reestablish as a campground.

Issue 4 - Dispersed Camping from the Road to the Shoreline Around Hyatt Lake

Action 4.1.

Alternative A. Do not allow dispersed camping anywhere around the lake.

Alternative B. Allow dispersed camping anywhere around the lake.

Issue 5 - Little Hyatt Reservoir

Action 5.1.

Alternative A. Do nothing with the dam and hope it lasts.

Alternative B. Remove the dam and allow the lake to drain.

Action 5.2.

Alternative A. Restrict camping to only the east shore and close the west shore to all vehicles.

Alternative B. Allow no camping anywhere around the lake.

Action 5.3.

Alternative A. Do not install a restroom at the site.

Issue 6 - Equestrian Facilities Around the Lakes

Action 6.1.

Alternative A. Do not complete the trail.

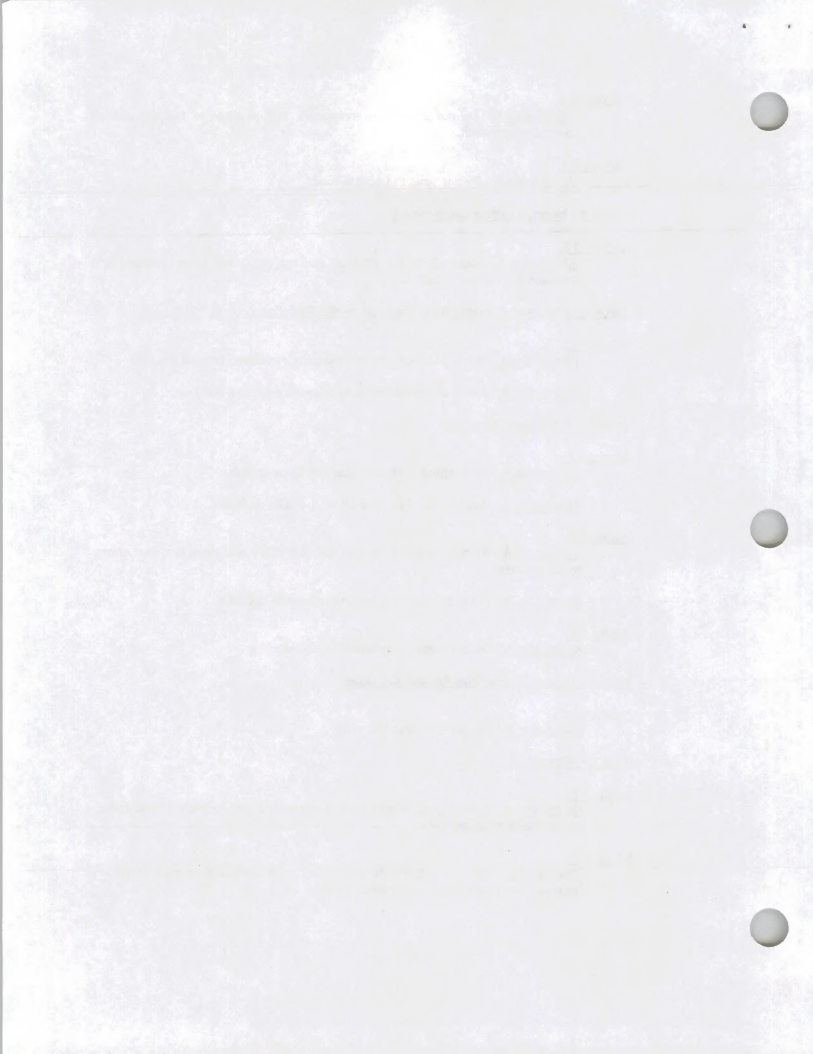
Issue 7 - Winter Use

Action 7.1.

Alternative A. Discontinue winter trail maintenance and provide a primitive, uncontrolled experience.

Action 7.2.

Alternative A. Do not gate roads and continue to have winter trail surfaces destroyed by inconsiderate automobile drivers.



Action 7.3.

Alternative A. Do not attempt to provide ice skating opportunities at the campground.

Action 7.4.

Alternative A. Do not construct a group picnic shelter suitable for winter use at the Hyatt Lake Campground.

Action 7.5.

Alternative A. Do not construct additional snow shelters for any reason.

Action 7.6.

Alternative A. Do not remodel the tubing hill. Use the existing facility regardless of the problems.

Alternative B. Remove the site altogether.

Action 7.7.

Alternative A. Do not plow any roads or trailheads.

Alternative B. Continue to plow the tubing hill access road and parking lot and the administration building access road, but do not plow the access road from Highway 66, or the watchable wildlife site.

Issue 8 - Trails

Action 8.1. See Actions 1.6., 6.1., and 7.1.

Action 8.2.

Alternative A. Do nothing to promote mountain biking within the SRMA.

Issue 9 - Grazing

Action 9.1.

Alternative A. Do not fence the watchable wildlife site.

Issue 10 - VRM

Action 10.1. (No viable alternatives determined)

Action 10.2.

Alternative A. Make no attempt to communicate with Pacific Power.

Action 10.3.

Alternative A. Make no effort to plant trees or shrubs for fall color.

Issue 11 - Dick Rehfeldt Lake

Action 11.1.

Alternative A. Do not allow camping; day use only.

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Alternative B. Allow camping and provide full facilities (firepits, toilets, tables, garbage cans).

Issue 12 - Off-Road Vehicle Use

Action 12.1. (No viable alternatives determined)

Issue 13 - Cooperation Between Managing Agencies and Private Corporations

Action 13.1.

Alternative A. Manage BLM lands around Howard Prairie with no regard for the recreational experience of the county park users.

Action 13.2.

Alternative A. Make no attempt to communicate with TID.

Action 13.3.

Alternative A. Make no effort to communicate with Roseburg Lumber Company.

Action 13.4.

Alternative A. Make no effort to communicate with BOR.

Action 13.5. (No viable alternatives determined)

Issue 14 - Area Monitoring, Use Supervision, and Administration

Action 14.1. (No viable alternatives determined)

Action 14.2.

Alternative A. Do not create a new position, and double the workload of the existing campground manager. Increasing the workload without increasing the staff results in less time for all facilities and tasks and lower quality overall.

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